

Support the National Farm Strike

As the date of the beginning of the farmers' strike approaches all the forces of reaction are brought into play against it. No more vicious campaign was ever unleashed than that which is being carried out, by the kept press to help keep the impoverished farmers of this country in a state of abject poverty. Headlines shriek that the farmers are bent upon "starving America".

The farm strike that is to begin Saturday is not a move to starve America, but a fight of Americans against such misery and stark destitution as has never before been experienced among the toilers on the land in this country.

The farmers are not fighting against the workers in the cities. Their fight is against the same capitalist greed and avarice that is responsible for the mass hunger of millions of working class families. The farmers are fighting for higher prices because the price they receive for their commodities is below the cost of production in every state in the union. They are fighting against the grain and milk trusts, against marketing speculators, against mortgage sharks and tax collectors, that use the armed forces of the state to dispossess them of their land.

It was the heroic and militant struggle of the farmers in North-western Iowa that gave the final impetus to this movement for a nationwide farm strike that has long been in preparation. The Iowa farmers, in fighting against evictions and foreclosures, set a brilliant example that set in motion masses of farmers in all the Middle West and inspired to action large sections in other parts of the country.

It was that urge of the farmers that compelled Milo Reno at the Des Moines conference of the Farm Holiday Association to abandon his attempts to head off the movement. His appeals to wait for the Roosevelt administration to do something met with such disapproval on the floor of the conference that he had to come out in favor of the strike. The veiled stories that Washington was considering emergency relief for the farmers, could not stop the preparations for the strike. Roosevelt's demagoguery is losing its power to paralyze the action of the farmers. They have seen the actions of Roosevelt's supporters, like Governor Clyde Herndon of Iowa, who established martial law and carried on a state of armed siege against the embattled farmers of that state. As one of the delegates to the Des Moines conference said, "the farmers are fighting milk, and will not be stopped by promises. They have stopped listening to words; they demand deeds. And if they carry out this strike with the militancy that characterized the Iowa foreclosure fights they can compel relief; they can win their demands."

It is absolutely imperative that this strike have the full and enthusiastic support of the workers in the cities and towns. The marketing speculators, the grain trust, the milk trust can be compelled to pay the farmers prices that will cover the cost of production and at the same time cut down prices to the consumers in the cities.

The Communist Party members in all organizations will strive to build up the broadest united support possible for the striking farmers. It is necessary that those leaders who like Milo Reno, fought against the strike, already there being built up united fronts in behalf of this strike, strike until they could no longer do so, should be removed from positions of leadership. To avoid betrayal and to insure effective leadership there must be set up rank and file committees of action to lead the strike in every locality. It is essential that the membership in other farmers' organizations, such as the United Farmers' League, work with the Farm Holiday Association membership.

Workers, employed and unemployed, in the cities and towns should support the strike by agitation, demonstrations, picketing and public hearings on prices received by farmers and prices paid by consumers. There should be organization of relief marches in counties, in the states, mass struggle against foreclosure sales, determined struggle against the use of militia and police against the strikers.

There can be and should be not only joint action of workers and farmers, but this must be crystallized into definite organizational form. That can be done on the basis of demanding payment to the strikers of prices that cover the cost of production for their goods. These goods in turn to be distributed to the hungry men, women and children by joint committees of workers and farmers. Thus there can be developed definite unity of action between the starving workers in the cities and the impoverished farmers in the country against the common enemy, the capitalist exploiters of all shades.

Let all workers organizations be ready to go into action in defense of the farm strikers. Support of this strike will go a long way toward breaking down the barrier the capitalists try to maintain between the working class in the cities and their allies, the farmers, and establishing unity of action against the whole capitalist offensive.

To the Aid of Victims of German Fascism!

Ernst Thaelmann, Ernst Torgler, tens of thousands of revolutionary German workers, and Georgi Dimitroff, leader of the Bulgarian working class, are still in the dungeons of the fascist regime, subjected every day to unspeakable humiliations and maltreatment. As long as Comrade Thaelmann and the other leaders of the German working class are at the mercy of the fascist storm troopers, their lives are not safe from one day to the next. Not a day passes but we read of new murders of workers, Communist and Socialist, pacifist and Jew, in the streets of German cities and in the horrible storm troop barracks. Only yesterday Comrade Dressel, head of the Communist deputies in the Bavarian Landtag, was reported a "suicide."

And we must not forget that every German revolutionary worker arrested and thrust into the concentration camps or foully slain by Hitler's assassins means another German working class family left without any means of support whatsoever other than that afforded by the proletarian solidarity of the workers of the world.

Add in the face of these extremely acute needs in Germany, we must admit that up to the present time we have not mobilized the American working class to any adequate degree.

It is not enough to demonstrate and protest against Hitler fascism—it is our highest duty to rally to the actual tangible relief of our class comrades in Germany who are the victims of Nazi terror.

The British section of the International Anti-Fascist Relief Committee has already collected more than 1,000 pounds sterling, while the French Committee reports collections totalling 100,000 francs. What has America contributed? Not a single cent!

The importance of our struggle against fascism is clearly understood by the American ruling class, who only the day before yesterday sent police agents to raid the offices of the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism at 75 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

May 19, 20 and 21 have been set aside as national tag days for the collection of funds for the aid of the victims of Hitler terror. The workers of America, the biggest working class in the world, in the biggest capitalist country in the world, must demonstrate on these days that their will to aid the German working class does not fall behind that of the workers of England, France and other countries. Mobilize for an energetic collection campaign! All out for the national tag days on May 19, 20 and 21!

The Children's Strike in the Allentown Sweatshops

Several hundred child toilers in the shirt sweatshops of Allentown, Pa., have been driven back to their shops after a heroic strike to put an end to their forced labor pitances, their 10 to 14 hours of toil, and their mistreatment at the hands of the bosses. Their return to the shops adds another black page to the record of betrayals of the reformist misleadership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the A. F. of L., which took over the leadership of the strike of the child toilers.

Seeing no opportunity to fleece high dues payments from these impoverished child toilers to fill their pockets, they abandoned them completely, without even the semblance of an attempt to organize them, to the state politicians. They took no steps to make this struggle a means of winning some concessions for the workers. They did not raise any strike relief for the families of the child strikers. They raised no demands in behalf of the child workers. Instead, they exploited their plight and turned them over to the politicians, who used the utmost demagoguery in pretending "sympathy" but forced them back to the same miserable sweatshop toil again.

The arch renegade Pinchot, whose state police shot down the miners, and Mrs. Pinchot, who appeared on the picket line to pose for photographs, made political capital out of the misery of the child toilers. The union officials assisted them in this insidious scheme to head off the strike.

The Party must take its full share of the responsibility for failure to react to this important strike struggle. Although the strike received wide publicity, the Party district and the Trade Union Unity League appeared unaware of the importance of the theory that it is not "our" strike. The Party and the T. U. U. L. failed to enter this struggle to transform the strike into a real strike to win improvements in the conditions of the child workers and to expose the treacherous role of the reformist leaders and the Pinchot government.

This lagging behind the sweatshop strike of the child workers isolates the Party from the struggle against child labor and constitutes in fact an underestimation of this important struggle.

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

Vol. X, No 113

Published as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1959.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1933

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

Price Rise, Increase in Hours, Belie the Roosevelt "Prosperity"

Building Construction Continues Decline; Car-loadings Fail To Expand; Retail Sales Continue To Fall Off

AKRON, O., May 10.—Following on the heels of an announcement that a wage cut of 12 and a half per cent for salaried workers in the general offices of the company would be withdrawn and the former wages restored, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. today announced that the working hours of the office staff would be increased from 35 hours to 40 hours a week. The report that hours for these workers would be increased gives the lie to the ballyhoo statements in the press that wages are being increased and hours shortened.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—"In the interest of efficiency and economy" the Standard Oil of New Jersey will fire all its workers over 60 years of age on July 1 and recommends similar action to be taken by all its subsidiary and affiliated companies, according to an announcement yesterday. About 800 workers will be thrown out of their jobs by this order.

The company is compelled to admit that the deepening crisis has sharply reduced the markets for oil, "demoralized" the industry and that the company is meeting this situation at the expense of the workers by firing the old workers and operating with reduced crews.

The company further announces a "rearrangement of work to make a reduction in force necessary," indicating that the reduced force will be compelled to do the additional work of those fired with resulting intensified speed-up.

Only those who have been in the company's service for 35 years will receive a pension. The majority will not come under this plan and are being promised a "severance allowance" to smother their discontent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10.—Under the cover of a pretended reduction of working hours from 16 hours to a straight 8 hour day a group of independent Cleveland Bakers announced a 1 per cent increase in the price of a loaf of bread. This is another instance exposing the purpose of the fake reports of wage increases and reduction in hours to put over the inflation campaign for higher prices.

NEW YORK.—Report of a pay rise of 10 per cent to the office workers of the J. S. Bach Co., one of the largest Wall St. brokerage firms, has proven false today, when it was learned that the company first maneuvered a pay cut last week and then restored it in order to appear to be declaring a pay increase in line with the Roosevelt ballyhoo. With the present salary retained the salaries of the workers are still less than half of what they were in 1929 having been cut 63 per cent since then.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 10.—Notified that she would lose her job, Rebecca Roche, 22 an assistant in a dentist's office, committed suicide today by jumping from the 22nd floor of a building on Lake Michigan Boulevard.

As Roosevelt's publicity machinery pours floods of prosperity ballyhoo into the daily papers, the fundamental business indexes continue to register the further deepening of the crisis.

The latest report of the United States Department of Commerce states that "it is significant that car-loadings have failed to expand since the end of March."

Steel ingot production is near the lowest point since 1901, and pig iron production is around 1896 levels.

The rise in steel production is almost entirely due to seasonal factors in the automobile industry. Retail sales of automobiles do not provide the slightest basis for any expansion in production, however.

Retail sales of all necessities continue to decline as revealed by the statements of the leading chain store systems. Retail sales reported by chain stores indicate further sharp declines from last year.

Building Construction.—The Annual Report states that although normally a seasonal increase occurs in April the daily average figures for April will show a decrease of about ten per cent below the astonishingly low figures for March.

Bank deposits totalling over \$5,000,000 are tied up in over 4,000 banks throughout the country. Meanwhile commodity prices of everyday necessities are rising. The price of milk has just been advanced another cent in New York State. All other prices of clothes are going up. The price of clothes are going up.

(See Main story on Roosevelt Ballyhoo on Page 4)

UNDECLARED MARTIAL LAW IN FIERCE ATTACK ON AVELLA MINE STRIKERS

9 Active Strikers Jailed, Miners' Homes Raided, Starved Back to Work, Protests Started

AVELLA, Pa.—A vicious reign of terror, equal to virtual martial law, has been unleashed against the miners of Avella on strike since April 1st. Nine strike leaders and active members of the National Miners Union have been jailed and four are out on \$2,000 bonds. Over 100 deputy sheriffs have been sent from among the ranks of the American Legion and from out-lying local units of the United Mine Workers and constables led by Sheriff Seamen, have attacked and arrested miners. All meetings have been banned and homes of strikers and sympathizers have been raided.

Attempts are being made to frame many miners and strike leaders on the pretext that 114 sticks of dynamite were found in the strike headquarters when it was raided and that 500 sticks of dynamite were stolen from a local store. No dynamite was found in the homes of any of the miners.

Relief rations which the miners were given was taken away by the thugs, leaving the miners to starve. Outstanding among the leaders of the raids are John Masco, Joe Unniks of the American Legion, Archie Kankelchek, Frank Andler, Camillo, Mike Bellock and John Parella of the U. M. W. A.

Resign From Legion.—Resentment among the miners is intense against these brutal attacks. Many rank and file Legionnaires are withdrawing their membership from the American Legion.

While the reign of terror and the lack of leadership has succeeded in temporarily forcing the miners back to the mines, many are quitting their jobs in disgust and bitterness.

Mass protests are being prepared throughout Western Pennsylvania to mobilize all forces to reestablish the fighting ranks of the miners.

All workers' organizations are asked to send protest telegrams to Sheriff Seamen of Washington County at Washington, Pa., demanding the release of the arrested workers and the right of the miners to hold meetings and strike against their miserable conditions.

Relief is a vital necessity. With no funds to carry on the fight and no provision for food for the miners, robbed by the deputy sheriffs, the miners' struggle is in great danger of defeat. Rush funds immediately to the relief headquarters at 1524 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Continued on Page 4)

Evictions Continue in New York



Unemployed workers' household goods dumped on the sidewalk right on 14th St., in the heart of the business district of New York.

JOBLESS SEAMEN BARRICADE N. Y. MISSION, FIGHT AGAINST EVICTION

Police Chop Through Doors, Blackjack Sailor; Arrest 56; Marine Union Rouses Protest

NEW YORK.—Hundred unemployed seamen threw up barricades at the Jane Street Mission, 501 West Street, yesterday and battled police who attempted to carry out an eviction order of the mission officials. Fifty police, reinforced by two rifle squads, two emergency squads and ten mounted men, using fire axes, battered in the doors of the old mission auditorium, where the seamen had slept on the bare floor all winter, and had resisted several previous attempts to drive them into the street. E. M. Page, manager of the mission, wielding a blackjack, led the police.

56 Arrested.—Gus Nelson, a leader among the unemployed seamen and a member of the house committee, was black-jacked into unconsciousness. Fifty-five seamen were arrested and arraigned in Jefferson Market Court. The International Labor Defense rushed to their defense.

Page gave the lying reason for the eviction that "the men refused to clean up the premises. The Waterfront Unemployed Council and the Marine Workers Industrial Union, who led the struggle which forced the opening of the auditorium to the jobless and prevented its closing April 1, stated yesterday that the house committee the night before had told Page the men were willing to clean the place.

Stevens, the mission clerk, answered that the "entire Jane Street Mission must be closed down by June 15."

The same night the house committee called a meeting of all the men and there was a unanimous vote not to leave the shelter. Leaflets were distributed throughout the night to the 200 men who slept in rooms outside the auditorium, calling upon them to support those to be ousted.

When Page came in at 8 a.m. yesterday morning and demanded the men leave, they refused. He called the riot squad, and the men threw up the barricades.

The Waterfront Council and the

CHICAGO FUR STRIKE SOLID

A. F. of L. and Bosses Unite to Smash it

CHICAGO, Ill., May 9.—The strike against the Kramer Fur Shop called by the Fur Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union continues here with increasing tempo and militancy. The strikers are demanding a 40-hour week, wage increases, and recognition of the union. Mass picket lines are organized daily.

At the same time the bosses are making efforts to break the strike. The racketeers Jack Mouchine and Abe Rosen have been called in. The Chicago Federation of Labor has likewise its stool pigeon "Red Squad" worker was recently arrested on the picket line.

The Industrial Union is mobilizing all its forces in the dress, millinery, cloak and embroidery sections in a solid united front against the bosses, gangsters and A. F. of L.

The union calls upon the rank and file in the A. F. of L. unions to raise the issue in their locals.

YESTERDAY Adolf Hitler, his hands dripping with the blood of murdered German workers, destroyed the books written by "Jews, Internationalists and Marxists" in a public bonfire in Berlin. All the books of Lenin that could be found were burned.

WITHIN the same 48 hours, in New York City, a dozen uniformed guards, supported by foot and mounted police, surrounded a painter's scaffold to put an end to the painting of a mural decoration on the great new theatre and amusement building, the "Rockefeller Center."

For, if the German ruling class must incite wholesale murders of Jews and must destroy the culture of Germany, in order to conceal their enslavement of the German working class (and even enslavement of the mass petty-bourgeois masses which they incite to anti-Jewish hysteria).

(Continued on Page 4)

Bring the Daily Worker to the Masses, With 20,000 New Readers!

OVER 250,000 MARCH IN NEW YORK AGAINST HITLER

United Front Workers' Contingent In Separate Columns Only Fighting Groups

Demand Release of Thaelmann and Other Nazi Victims

March Forced on Leaders of Jewish Congress, Who Are Against Anti-Fascist Struggle

NEW YORK.—More than 250,000 marched against German fascism yesterday afternoon. The demonstration against the Hitler regime was finally called by the leaders of the Jewish Congress under pressure of the masses. The Congress leaders have to date been doing their utmost to stifle the growing mass movement against anti-semitism.

At 6:20 p. m. a loud speaker mounted on a truck calling out "Down with Hitler—Fight German Fascism—Demand the Freedom of Torgler and Thaelmann" thousands of workers massed behind over 200 red banners of militant working-class organizations, and marched on Union Square to the City Hall.

The Jewish Socialist leaders collaborated with the Jewish bosses and ran parts of the Socialist workers lines behind those of the Jewish bourgeoisie.

The militant working-class division of the protest march was mobilized by the Jewish Workers and Peoples Committee against Fascism. Through its initiative, also non-Jewish working-class organizations participated in this march.

The International Workers Order led the march, followed by the Workers International Relief and the United Council of Workingclass Women, Inc., Young Communist League, etc.

The workers, however, set the tone of the protest. Five thousand millinery workers came marching by. They shouted "Down with Hitler—Free the prisoners of the working-class."

A huge effigy of Hitler was carried on a wagon and an auto carried a large poster showing the growth of Jewish colonization in the U. S. S. R. and the slogan "There are no pogroms in the Soviet Union."

Local 506 of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers International Union, A. F. of L., socialist led, marched with the Women's Councils in the militant section of the demonstration.

They invited Tammany Hall officials to participate in this march in order to rob it of any militant character. The day before Tammany Hall detectives raided the offices of the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism Tuesday.

At City Hall, the Jewish Congress with the socialist trade union official leaders took off their hats and cheered the Tammany officials while the 60th Regiment band played patriotic airs. The American Legion Post of the fur bosses dipped its colors in salute to the city officials.

Then Local 9 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union marched into City Hall square singing the International and bearing slogans calling for "United Struggle against Fascism." Following Local 9 came Local 20 ILGWU with similar slogans.

This committee while calling upon the workers to participate in the demonstration, which was called because of mass pressure on the Jewish bourgeoisie leaders, organized the working class contingent into a separate division with its own militant slogans against German fascism and the growing reaction in the United States.

The march began at 3:30 p. m. The Jewish Congress leaders with the co-operation of the Tammany Hall administration, kept the working-class division at the end of the parade which began at 6:30. The workers' sidewalks, flooded with cheering workers. Money for expenses of the march was given to the file captains by workers. Millinery local 24 headquarters windows were full of workers who cheered the marchers.

Between Ninth and Tenth Avenues there is a solid block of expensive apartments, the London Terrace. Across the street are the homes of workers. From this side of the street, women leaned out and jobless men, cheering and clapping. London Terrace residents stayed behind their curtains windows.

The marchers crossed on the ferry to Hoboken. In Hoboken, more thousands flooded the streets and cheered. Seven miles to Newark. The disciplined ranks marched on. Workers marched on the side every foot of the way.

After a brief rest in Newark, the veterans piled into trucks on their way to Philadelphia where they were to stay overnight.

Two hundred and six disabled veterans, part of the V.E.F., traveled ahead in buses, the cloudy weather making it impossible for them to put up with the excitement of the march.

Paraguay Formally Declares War, Has Been Fighting Months

ASUNCION, Paraguay, May 10.—Paraguay formally declared war on Bolivia today, after months of unrelenting warfare raging for the possession of the Gran Chaco region.

NEWS FLASH

NEW YORK.—Over 2,000 Negro and white workers greeted the Washington-Scottsboro marchers last night in Rockland Palace at 155th Street. After Samuel Patterson of the National Scottsboro Committee opened the meeting the audience heard Irving Schwab, International Labor Defense attorney in the Tallapoosa Share Croppers trial, tell the story of how the nine Scottsboro boys defended themselves recently in the Alabama jail.

BARRICADES IN BERLIN

BY KLAUS NEUKRANTZ
ILLUSTRATED BY WALTER QUIRT

THE STORY THUS FAR: The workers of the proletarian district, Wedding, in Berlin, demonstrate May Day, 1928, despite the ban issued by the Socialist Police Chief, Zoergel. The workers' demonstration is attacked by the police.

The police in the Pankrassee passed over to the attack. The firing on the windows and the alley was intensified. Under its cover the police stormed forward. Helms and nickel buttons glittered from the entrance of the alley. They rushed towards the barricades, firing ceaselessly. From the other side the police who could not get a clear view of the situation fired across the barricade at their own colleagues. Stones flew out of the dark windows. Shouting and shooting the police jumped on to the barricade fully prepared for a hand-to-hand struggle. The barricade was empty!

"Curse swine!" A stone tore up the face of an East Prussian peasant boy. "Damned curse!" he wiped the blood from his face. The locks of the rifles clanked continuously. Go on banging at that invisible red monster! If only one had an aim!

The narrow black point of an officer's boot turned the man over who was lying a motionless lump on the ground between the beams. The body was black and moist like the dark spot on the asphalt.

From the passage next to the "Red Nightingale" revolver fire flared up. But ends of rifles crashed against the blinds of the pub.

"Forward," the officer shouted, "they're inside there!"

THROUGH THE DOOR

The door to the "Red Nightingale" crashed to pieces. The police knew that there was the communist stronghold of the Kottin quarter.

"Hands up—get out, all of you!" The major's torch swept the dark room. It was empty!

"Bloody gang!" Someone turned the electric light. Tack went the switch, but remained dark. Torches came out. Chairs and tables were overturned. On the wall was a newspaper page headed: "Fighting May Day, 1929." A policeman cursed and tore down the front page of the "Rote Fahne." They found no one.

Black and uncanny the passage leading to the hall in the back opened before them. The new men did not know the interior of the pub. The major discovered the passage and stormed through it with raised revolver. A sick opened the door at the end. There was a light behind. The room seemed empty. But in one corner two youngsters were sitting and playing cards!

The glass door leading to the yard stood open. Their quarry had vanished! Again disappearing, silently and without a trace, diving into unknown hiding-places swallowed up by the darkness of the passages and yards.

A few empty cartridges was all they found. As for the two youths who had "played cards"—nothing in their pockets but a few buttons, a piece of string, cigarettes and a dirty handkerchief. No evidence of any kind, no membership cards of the "Rote Frontkämpfer League" (the Red Front Fighters' League) or the Young Communists' League—nothing but the young, unmoved faces suffering with tightly closed lips the terrible manhandling of the police.

No one dare enter the dark and silent yard. "Red Nightingale" the policeman tore down the barricade in the glare of a searchlight and under the cover of a special detachment which, stationed on both sides of the street, fired unintermittently into the windows. The black holes in the grey walls were the countless sharp and fearful eyes of the monster—the red alley! Still living and breathing, inaccessible, like some great monster of old, invincible, though bleeding from a hundred wounds. The heart—the red heart of Wedding—hammered on, stronger and wilder than the barking rifles of the police.

When the searchlight passed away a stout bin a small, dirty hand full of

the ground. Over the hanging head they saw a grey overall sleeve. They cleared away boards and beams and flashed their torches into the white, young face of a sixteen-year-old worker. Above the left eye there was a dark round hole, from which a thin stream of blood, now dried up, ran over knitted brows. The mouth small as a young girl's.

In the sand beside him the policeman found a small shining rifle and a little head of a peasant cap.

The torch went out.

The barricade was taken, but not the alley. The dark crevice between the high houses seemed impregnable. With difficulty a passage had been made between the barricades on the road. The police retreated. The sound

of their nailed boots was replaced by a hard clanging rattle from the Reinickendorfer Strasse. A powerful searchlight lit up the alley like daylight, making dark fleeting shadows. At the same moment a machine gun commenced firing. Through the ruins of the barricade a heavy armored car pushed its way.

... flashed their torches into the white, young face of a sixteen-year-old worker.

And then the game began. Every house, passage, yard was to be captured. At the point of the rifles women and children were turned out of bed, the mattresses searched, cupboards and rooms. Shadows flying in deadly terror on the stairs were hunted to attic, hounded down, battered to the ground, mauled and arrested. But in most cases invisibility had again swallowed the men they sought.

"There has been shooting from your rooms!"

"Yes. Look at the wall. You can see your own bullets!"

"Hold your tongue!—Where have you hidden those dogs?"

"Look for yourself," the women replied mockingly. They knew that the police would not dare to push further into the alley. Let them tear up the floors of the houses near the barricades if they wanted to. They would find bugs and beetles, but not our men.

(To Be Continued)

NEWS BRIEFS

18 Forced Labor Camps in N. Y. WASHINGTON, May 10.—There are 18 established forced labor camps in ten states, according to announcements yesterday from the office of Robert Fechner, director of the "reforestation" program. Eighteen of the camps will be set up in New York, where young men will be "enlisted" for a year's slavery in such camps, placed in prison uniforms, under military discipline, at less than a dollar a day. This is the wage Roosevelt claims is sufficient; he said he was not impressed with arguments against it.

As Butcheries in Vogue in Berlin BERLIN, May 10.—Two men accused of murder had their heads chopped off with an ax at dawn today. This system of executions by the ax is in effect under the Hitler regime. Twelve more in Berlin, three of them women, are to be butchered the same way within the next few days.

25 in Sing Sing Death House OSWINGO, May 10.—Twenty-eight men are awaiting death in the electric chair at Sing Sing. This is the largest number in the death house in many months.

France Launches New Cruiser ST. NAZAIRE, May 10.—The new French naval cruiser, Emile Bertin, 5,886 tons, was launched yesterday. The cruiser has a speed of 34 knots and will carry two bombing planes.

Japan Launches Aircraft Carrier TOKYO, May 10.—The Ryujo, the Japanese navy's new aircraft carrier, was launched yesterday at the Koko-suka naval base. It carries 26 planes.

Six More Dead in Southern Storms ATLANTA, Ga., May 10.—Six more poor croppers and tenant farmers were killed as furious storms swept through Tennessee and Georgia and parts of Alabama. Their deaths were due to the collapse of flimsy houses in which they are compelled to live. This is the sixth major storm in the South since mid-March. The death list in the storms during that period totals more than 180.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

Alabama Sharecroppers Planning for Fight at Cotton-Picking Time

Sidelights on Trial of Tallapoosa Sharecroppers Which Railroaded Leaders

(The following sketch gives sidelights on the Tallapoosa sharecroppers' trial which ended in the defendants getting long prison terms, and tells of the plans of the croppers for struggle against the landlords.—Editor's Note.)

By JIM MALLORY

DADEVILLE, Ala.—The trial of the Tallapoosa sharecroppers is having a tremendous effect on the farmers in the courtroom. The I.L.D. attorney, the defendants, the wives of the murdered sharecroppers, Mrs. James and Mrs. Bentley, tell the story of the bitter struggles of the croppers for bread, for the right to live, against the ever increasing burden of "debts." The deeds of the Iowa farmers, in the North, in the North, are brought forward and inspire the listeners. The prosecution has spoken much about leaflets. The defense attorney demands that these leaflets of the American real estate magnates over them be read and refused. For there stands the demands for which the croppers have fought: For the right of the cropper to sell his own cotton. No forced pooling of cotton. Cancellation of debts. No evictions of croppers from the land. No confiscation of live stock. A minimum price of ten cents per pound for cotton. Free transportation to and from school for the Negro children.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every sharecropper, every tenant, every poor farmer, white or black, in the court room or in the field.

DEMONSTRATE FRIDAY AT DOWNTOWN RELIEF BUREAU AGAINST EVICTIONS

Locals 2 and 3 of Workers' Committee Unite With Unemployed Councils in Fight

NEW YORK.—Locals 2 and 3 of New York Workers' Committee on Unemployment unanimously voted to participate in joint struggle with the Downtown Unemployed Council at the Home Relief Bureau this Friday.

A delegation from the Downtown Unemployed Council presented a proposal of united action to the chairman of the grievance committee presiding at a meeting of Locals 2 and 3 at 186 Henry Street Settlement Tuesday night, May 9.

The unemployed workers at the meeting readily accepted the proposals of the delegates from the Downtown Unemployed Council, knowing full well the record of the Council in previous actions at the Home Relief Bureau. A few questions were asked of the delegates who for more than an hour had been addressing the unemployed workers at the meeting.

Why Demonstrations? Max Kolofsky, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee attempted to discourage participation in a demonstration at the Home Relief Bureau. "What good are demonstrations?" he asked.

An unemployed worker in the audience got up and told the workers present that he and a few others went to the Home Relief Bureau for rent and food checks for their wives and children. At the Relief Bureau he was given an application and told to wait. He could not wait. His wife and two children were hungry. He was served with a dispassionate by the landlord. A neighbor told him of the Downtown Unemployed Council. With the other workers he came to

the Council for assistance. The Council sent a delegation with him and 150 other unemployed workers to the Home Relief Bureau. Militantly they demanded rent and food checks. They would not leave until they received rent and food checks. The unemployed worker told the workers present at the meeting that he and 30 others received checks that day and the others were forthcoming.

A city-wide campaign has been started by the Unemployed Councils mobilizing all unemployed organizations in the city in one gigantic united front action to force rent and food checks for the unemployed without discrimination.

The Home Relief Bureau has stopped the payment of rent and is brutally disregarding thousands of evictions on the city streets.

The Downtown Unemployed Council calls upon all workers' organizations and the Unemployed Councils in the downtown section, to mobilize before the Home Relief Bureau Friday morning, May 12, in the initial demonstration to be followed by daily demonstrations until: 1) The Eviction Laws are repealed; or, 2) The Home Relief Bureau pays rent.

On May 12 at 9 o'clock in the morning at the Third District Magistrate's Court, at Second Street and Second Avenue.

All workers in the vicinity of the Ninth Street address should appear.

TWO ARMIES

1917-1933

By JOHN ADAMS

NEW YORK.—1917—Chaetau Talary shills—no alarm. A nasalea worker goes forward at command "Over the Top!" From the other side of that muddy hell, another nameless worker receives a command "Fire at will."

Conard he plunges through the mud, yelling with fright and fear. An American soldier fighting for his country! A scream, a shriek, a hiss, never again to see from that eye.

For Democracy!

1933—"The hero" with a slightest right eye is standing in a line again. A medal hangs from his coat lapel. No hands are playing or girls running around kissing the "men in uniform." Alongside of him stand two hundred and fifty more. Many have medals. All are "heroes."

The one-eyed veteran speaks to his buddy in the ranks: "Look, \$12 a month. I got. This letter says after June 30, I can't be carried anymore. New Deal, hell. Let's go."

In Union Square, May 10, the "for-gotten men" line up. New York's contingent of the 1933 Veterans March for the bonus, return of disability allowances and relief for jobless workers and for the farmers, is getting ready to march on to Washington!

Commander Allman, veteran leader, tried in the struggles of 1932 and found "all gold" reports.

"Two hundred and six men, all disabled, from Bath, Maine, have left Valley Stream, L. I. this morning. The uncertain weather makes it impossible for them to come here and wait with us. They're sick men. We'll meet in Washington. A cheer goes up from the lines and three thousand workers, men and women, Negro and white echo it.

"We are going to make our just demands," he continues. "We know why we were defeated last year. This year we will run the march ourselves. No one is to break ranks. No hand. No drinking. Throw the troublemakers sent in by the officials outside the ranks, if they start anything."

On the sidewalks, the workers are talking. "It's hard to make a trip like this, boys, here's six packs of cigarettes, all I can spare," one tells the other. He can't march. He is not a veteran but they are fighting his battle, too!

"We could take it for these bastards in it, we can take it now," one veterans answers a questioner, a woman, who fears that they will be attacked in Washington.

An appeal for funds is made. Lean faced workers, reach down and give of their few remaining dollars. Newspaper reporters squirm as the speaker flays them for their lying dispatches about the marchers and their struggle. The ranks are formed, all laborers are signed up and in their places.

Commander Allman steps to the front, flanked by his rank and file elected staff. "Forward march," he snaps out and the line starts on the long hike to Washington, to see the "new deal" president and demand promises be fulfilled.

Hundreds against the workers in the Ruhr.

Despite its large size, the price has been cut down to a minimum. 1933 pages, cloth, \$1.50; boards, \$0.75. Obtainable at all workers' bookshops or direct from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Letters from Our Readers

Turn 'Labor Day' Into Fight on Reaction

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Comrades:

May 1 as a reader of the Daily Worker since its inception congratulate the Daily Worker for its real working class news. No other newspaper can give such real information as our Daily Worker.

Your editorial for May 5th, namely, "Continue the Fight for May First Slops," was to the point. May Day in America this year had a greater measure of success than heretofore. The united front program is correct.

Why does not the Daily Worker start a campaign for a united front of all economic and political organizations for September 4th (the so-called Labor Day), with a cross program that would unite all labor unions on a common program, such as reinstatement of all members who have been dropped due to non-payment of dues, caused by unemployment; reinstatement of all members who were expelled because they fought reactionary officials for rank and file control of the union; the immediate organization of all workers regardless of race, color or creed; for the freedom of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys; for national amnesty of all class war and political prisoners and the repeal of all war time sedition acts against labor; unemployment and social insurance at the expense of employers and government; against class collaboration; for class struggle and a united front against worsened conditions of the working class as a whole, including the farmers and share croppers unions.

Many other slogans and facts pertaining to reactionary officials against rank and file control can be brought out by the Daily Worker.

Turn this reactionary Labor Day, September 4th, into a struggle against reaction, by parade, and mass meetings for rank and file control of unions with a possible national convention to take place on Sept. 4th to solidify the entire working class movement.

—Textile Worker.

Bring the "Daily" to the Masses!
20,000 New Readers
By September First!

Workers Begin to Respond to 'Drive'; Need District Action!

Workers are beginning to respond to the Daily Worker's call for 20,000 new readers by September 1. Letters received from all parts of the country testify to this.

From Sam Charchinko, of Fayette, North Dakota, comes a one-month sub with the words: "I'm sending you \$1 (all I have at this time) for the good paper that you put out."

"Now I'm broke; can't even eat," writes H. E. Fuller, of Napoleon, Ohio. But that didn't keep him from getting a three-month subscription, which is a good indication of his regard for the Daily Worker.

George Coss, of Chicago, writes: "I will take the paper for one month. I am sending you one quarter more than the price of the sub to help the Daily Worker."

"I'm sending you \$1 for the Daily Worker, Saturday edition," writes Mary Daniels, of Warren, Ohio. Please send the paper for as long as the dollar covers it. If I get more money soon I will be glad to send it, because this is the only paper that helps the working class people in their struggles."

There are numerous other letters of this kind, too many to be printed at once. But they indicate a response which should stimulate the districts into action—if such stimulus is necessary. Every district should establish an apparatus strong enough and sufficiently well-organized to guide, not to lag behind, the efforts of these individual workers. So far, in spite of several letters sent out to all districts, Daily Worker representatives, the "Daily" has received reports of activities from only three districts—Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, with Detroit far in the lead.

This is the second week of the drive. Conferences for Daily Worker circulation should be in progress, or at least prepared, by now, in every single district in the country. Let's have news of your activities.

EVERY READER GETS A NEW READER OF THE 'DAILY'!

Here is a letter from one worker, Arthur Baker, of Detroit, who is putting the above slogan into practice:

I noticed your drive for more circulation for the 'Daily' as I phoned two engineers I knew. They agreed to take the paper for one month. They thought it a bit too high then, not knowing the paper. So to introduce the 'Daily' to them I played upon the one-month-for-15 cents. If you want to send me the sub, I'll

make an effort to help your circulation here; if not, I'll send you their names as you can take care of them. I won't promise you many one-year subs. My object is to get them into the habit of reading the 'Daily' and learning what it stands for."

Other readers, fellow sub!

"A CONTRIBUTION FROM THE PROLETARIAN WOMEN"

Through the drive for \$35,000, closed some time ago, workers and organizations still contribute funds from time to time. Here is a letter from one contributing group:

"Enclosed find \$25.00 class at two little affairs arranged by the working women of the Czechoslovak organizations in New York."

"Realizing that our fighting paper the Daily Worker, is in urgent need of funds at all times, we Czechoslovak women decided to help financially. We arranged two little affairs to collect money. Please take it as a contribution of the proletarian women for the support of the only English paper fighting in the interests of the working class."

USE NEW DRIVE POSTERS TO RAISE CIRCULATION!

Two brand new circulation drive posters are off the press now, and will be shipped to every district in the U. S. A. within a few days. These should be posted up in clubrooms, workers' headquarters, in all vicinities where workers are about to congregate. Not a single one should be wasted! Use these posters to gain the 20,000 new readers that the Daily Worker needs!

N. Y. TRADE UNION NEWS

BAKERS UNITED FRONT LEADS WAY TO VICTORY IN STRIKE OF 2,000

NEW YORK.—After only a week of strike, the militant activity of the bakery workers on strike against a wage cut supported by working class organizations, has been successful in forcing 70 to 80 per cent of the shops to concede the demands of the union.

On May 1 at midnight, over two thousand bakery workers in A. F. of L. local 507, 508, 509, left their shops and declared a strike against the attempt of the employers to slash 25 per cent off their wages. The enthusiastic response of the membership of the local affected by the strike was a blow to the bosses, as well as to individual leaders in the International who had attempted to put over a wage-out on the rank and file, and who had tried to demoralize the ranks of the bakers in preparation for the cut. These individuals, swept away by the enthusiasm and spirit of the workers, are now falling in line, fearing loss of their jobs. Out of about 400 shops controlled by those 3 locals now on strike, over 250 have already settled, with more falling in line each day.

Solidarity of Workers' Organizations
The most outstanding and characteristic feature of this strike is the fact that for the first time in the history of the bakery workers, we find a spirit of unity and desire for united action on the part of every bakery worker regardless of union affiliation or party. Daily, mass picket lines, open-air meetings, demonstrations, etc., are participated in by hundreds of bakery workers, belonging to various locals of the Amalgamated and Industrial unions. Hundreds of women, members of the Women's Council, are the most active participants in the strike. Unemployed Councils, Communist Party sections and units, etc., are lending active assistance to successfully terminate this splendid struggle.

The bakery workers are opening their eyes in wonder at the support given them by different left-wing organizations. Now more than ever before they clearly grasp the full meaning of United Front action and what it means to them. They learn that the Communist and left wingers are the best fighters for the working-class. Those officials of the Amalgamated who up until recently sabotaged and fought every attempt at united action, are today forced through the nature of their membership to actively support the strike now conducted by the International membership.

Relief of Bakers' United Front Committee
Before all the Bakers City United Front Committee must be brought forward as that driving force, that weapon, that has succeeded in bringing this unity into full realization. After months of relentless struggle against enemies from within and without, forced to retreat through the treachery of the International, the United Front Committee gained a tremendous amount of influence and prestige amongst the bakery workers, and is firmly rooted amongst them. It was the United Front which only recently gave courage to the membership of the Amalgamated to defeat a 25 per cent wage-out. It was the United Front Committee which prepared the workers of the International against the wage-out, which they are now successfully combating.

Certain Shortcomings
But the United Front Committee must also see certain shortcomings in this strike. In spite of the fact that hundreds of workers have gone back to work in settled shops, defeating the cut, they have gone back to slave as before, 10, 12, and 14 hours a night, instead of the 8-hour day which was one of the main issues in the strike. This is impermissible, and must be immediately remedied by the leadership. If we are not successful in establishing the

Wall Street Investment Bankers

Untouched By Roosevelt Securities Bill

No Statements of Bankers to Be "Guaranteed" As Roosevelt Promised; R.F.C. to Aid Investors

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Senate yesterday passed a bill for the regulation of the issuance of securities. A week ago the House passed a similar bill. Both bills have the support of Roosevelt, who has passed them the main factor in his "attack" against Wall Street. Neither of these bills requires any more information about securities than has been required from English banking firms since 1908.

The present bills are radically different from Roosevelt's original proposals about security regulation. Roosevelt's original proposals contained provisions for making directors of corporations responsible for statements made by the corporations. This clause has been removed in both bills that have been passed, thus removing the clause that Wall Street found the most objectionable, although even in its severest form, the securities bill never represented the slightest threat to Wall Street.

No Guarantees.
Despite Roosevelt's publicity about this proposal "guaranteeing" the small investors against loss, the securities bills passed in the House and in the Senate contain not one word about "guaranteeing" security investments. The bill passed by the House merely requires that all corporations submit information about their security offerings to the Federal Trade Commission. There is nothing new in this procedure, since all the companies listed on the Stock Exchange are required to submit detailed information about their affairs. This has not prevented them from crashing disastrously as a result of the economic crisis.

The most significant change in the bill from the proposals made with such tremendous publicity by Ro-



One hundred state police came to throw Mrs. John Liko (extreme left) off her farm, near Red Hill, Pennsylvania, and managed to do it, at the 25th attempt. Picture shows Mrs. Liko denouncing the cosack commander to his face.

Delegation at Perkins' Meet Demands End to Deportations

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—"Miss Perkins, we demand a categorical answer from you who pride yourself on being a liberal, are you going to continue Daak's policy of hounding and persecuting militant workers who fight for better conditions?" This was the question put to Miss Perkins at a conference yesterday when a delegation of workers representing the militant trade unions and working class organizations headed by Ann Burial, secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union, appeared before the Labor Secretary, Miss Perkins.

In summing up Burial demanded an end to the Daak policy, the right to strike and to organize and the cancellation of the order to deport Edith Berkman. Mrs. Jessica Henderson of the N. E. Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, another speaker, told of police persecution even while Edith Berkman lay at death's door in the hospital. She attacked especially the action of Mrs. Tillingsworth, N. E. Immigration Commissioner, who in open alliance with the Woolen Trust instigated and carried out the attacks on the textile workers' union and the leaders of the textile workers' struggles.

Nine Mine Leaders Held
Frank Borah, Secretary of the National Miners' Union described vividly the terror that is taking place in the mining fields and the assistance given by the U. S. Department of Labor. Over nine leaders of the N. M. U. are facing deportation. Borah's statement was endorsed by James W. Ford who spoke in behalf of the Trade Union Unity League. Ford told of the attempt to deport native-born Negroes to the West Indies and the transportation of Negroes from North to South.

Attacks on Textile Workers
Ann Burial, spokeswoman for the delegation outlined the entire case of Edith Berkman. In clear detail she described the militant struggles of the textile workers of Lawrence in 1921 and showed how the Department of Labor working closely with the Woolen Trust tried to smash the strike by raids on the union headquarters and the arrests of the militant leadership of the textile workers, Edith Berkman, Edith Murdoch and Pat Devine. She reported how furniture was broken up, headquarters padlocked and strike material confiscated. Murdoch and Devine have been deported to Scotland and Edith Berkman is still held prisoner by the Department of Labor, suffering continued persecution at the hands of immigration officials. Berkman finally contracted tuberculosis and is in a sanatorium, still a prisoner of the U. S. Labor Department.

CHILDREN MARCH IN BAKER STRIKE

NEW YORK.—All the Bronx Picketers and the children of the striking Bakers of A. F. of L. local 507 of the Bakery and Cakes International will participate in a United Front Demonstration at 165th Street and Westchester Avenue at 2 p. m. Saturday, May 13.

They will assemble at 1 p. m. at the Union Headquarters on Boston Road a block north of McKim Square and will from there proceed to 165th St. and Westchester Ave.

1,200 'A.P.' MEN GIVEN PAY SLASH

Second Cut in Year As Speed-Up Increases

NEW YORK.—Traffic Department employees of the Associated Press, capitalist news service, have been notified that a 5 per cent wage cut, affecting between 1,200 and 1,500 workers, becomes effective immediately.

These workers are engaged in the transmission of the news by automatic telegraph machines. The reduction, which is the second of a like amount within a year, did not extend to the higher-paid news department. While only two general wage slashes have taken place in the A.P. bureau since the crisis, wages have been gradually lowered in individual instances until the average is probably lower than pre-war scales.

With the high-speed teletype printer replacing the Morse method of transmission, the most terrific speed-up conditions exist. It is planned to further speed the speed on the printer circuits up from 60 to 75 words per minute. Many Morse operators, formerly paid an average of \$45 weekly, have been reduced to the status of printer attendants at \$15 per week. In spite of the fact that the 5 per cent cut made effective would reduce individual assessments to member newspapers of the A. P., only a few dollars weekly, the publishers have demanded the cut in "justice" to their own employees who they pointed out, have "taken" several cuts.

The Associated Press is an "open shop" concern, the American Federation of Labor having taken absolutely no steps to organize the press workers.

ROOSEVELT "HELPS" THE FARMER TO EVER GREATER DESTITUTION

BULLETIN
WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Senate by a vote of 48 to 33 today passed the administration Farm Bill. The "progressive" Republicans and Democrats made a show of opposition to the bill.

By MOE BRAGIN.

The two horns between which the American farmer has been struggling for so long are crushing debts and minimum produce returns. The chief indebtedness of the American farmer is the mortgage which amounts to \$10,000,000,000. The other debts amount to \$5,000,000,000. In most states taxes and interest absorb about 75 per cent of the farmer's income.

For the mortgaged farmer in about 1925 the average value of farm land and buildings amounted to \$9,500 and the average mortgage debt was \$4,500. Since 1925 the mortgage debt has shot up like a rocket. At the same time farm prices have fallen 55.8 per cent below their average value in 1920.

Gross income has fallen from \$17,911,000,000 in 1920 to \$5,340,000,000 in 1932. As a result the bulk of farmers have been living on incomes ranging from \$300 down. This forced 1,283,000 farmers and farmhands out of work. It cut land under cultivation from 200,000,000 acres. It has made more than eighty per cent of the Negro farmers, tenant farmers and about the same per cent of the white farmers mortgaged and tenant farmers. The small mortgaged farmer is little better off than the tenant.

Roosevelt's Attacks On Farmers
Roosevelt has jammed through Congress four measures intended to stop the farmer's mouth. The most important of these is a bill to jack up farm prices. There are three ways to raise the price of a commodity. The first is through the domestic allotment plan which determines the consumption of wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, dairy products, tobacco, rice, and beet and cane sugar. The processor or first purchaser (miller or meatpacker, etc.) will be taxed so that only domestic requirements shall be sold in the domestic market at the 1909-1914 prices. The second part of the bill leases marginal lands to the government and produces sufficient acreage to cut production of agricultural commodities to domestic needs. And the third part, holds from market until 1934 3,500,000 bales of cotton held by farm credit agencies and other purposes.

Roosevelt's Farm "Experts"
This agricultural relief is put into the hands of Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture, who is made a virtual farm dictator. Wallace is a wealthy farm magazine publisher of Iowa. He has championed the vicious Federal Farm Board, practically all of whose members were bank directors, and whose combined salaries amounted to \$108,000 a year. He has advocated the "orderly retreat" of American farmers back to a hand-to-mouth peasant existence. He has refused to add a "cost-of-production" amendment to the farm bill. His assistant, Rex Tugwell, has explained

"The whole bill is the most vicious class legislation designed to force small farmers out of the market. It is a monstrous bill which carries on the Hoover-Hyde program of acreage reduction and attempts to make the farmer starve and rot away between narrow fences."

The Inflation Swindle
A second scheme of Roosevelt to raise commodity prices and help the farmer is inflation. The inflation bill empowers Roosevelt to issue \$5,000,000,000 in currency to be backed by government bonds, to expand credit up to the same amount through the Federal Reserve Banks, and to devalue the dollar 50 per cent. The capitalist papers have raised the cry that farmer's income has gone up 17 per cent March because of inflation. Even if this were true, the farmer's income would still be 65 per cent lower than the first quarter of 1929. Though wheat has gone up to 70 cents, cotton to 8 cents and pork to 4 cents, all this has gone into the pockets of the speculators. Some rich farmers have been crying for inflation with the help of tinhorn politicians.

NEEDLE UNION HELPS METAL

NEW YORK.—The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, in response to a request from the Metal Workers Industrial Union and the A. F. of L. Local 606, which are leading a joint strike of sewing machine workers, issued instructions to allow no repairs by non-union sewing machine repair men in shops the needle union controls. The Needle Trades Workers reported eagerly reading the news of the strike in the Daily Worker, the only English daily newspaper supporting the strike.

NOTICE
The Daily Worker requests the worker who brought in the picture published in last Tuesday's 'Daily' of ex-Judge Panken at a Tammany dinner, to come to the editorial office, 8th floor, 50 East 13th Street.

PLANTERS AND CATTLEMEN CALLED TO JOIN NATIONAL FARMERS STRIKE

Move on Foot for Rank and File Leadership to Ensure Movement Against Betrayal

DES MOINES, May 10.—An appeal has gone out to every planter and cattleman to join the farmers' strike that is to go into effect on Saturday. The appeal was sent out by the National Farmers' Holiday Association in response to the rank and file of the farmers in the grain areas that the strike include all sections of the farm population.

Reno Still Praises Roosevelt
Although compelled at the Des Moines conference of the Farmers' Holiday Association last week to favor the strike, which he had earlier tried to head off by pleading that the Roosevelt administration was going to do something for the farmers, Milo Reno still praises Roosevelt. In a statement today Reno said Roosevelt was "doing his honest best for all leaders."

Leaders of the local struggles in Iowa feel it is necessary at once to get rank and file leadership to guarantee against Reno again being in a position to betray the action as he did in the holiday movement last year.

WHAT'S ON

Thursday—
VOLUNTEERS WANTED! Come to the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism at 75 Fifth Avenue. Hitler victims need your help. Come at once!
LECTURE: "American Education Retardation" by Eugene Begun at Zen and Hammer, 114 West 51st St. Forum will follow.
UNITED FRONT POLICE on Scottsboro and Moorey, 4109 13th Ave. Bklyn. Audiences 500.
MOVIE: "Fragments of an Empire," Paradise Manor, 11 W. 44th Ave. Bronx. 8 p. m. Admission 15 cents. Audiences 100.
Friday—
HOUSEWORK PARTY Opening new headquarters of Workers Film and Photo League, 230 E. 14th St. Photo exhibit.

Announcement!
DEBATE—On Friday, May 12, 'Resolved, Is the League of Nations an Instrument of Peace and Freedom?' Affirmative, Walter White; Negative, William Simons of the Anti-Socialist League at Tremont Workers Club, 2075 Clinton Ave.

the purpose of the first part of the bill: "We must fit our farming activity to the country's needs. We must produce for the market that exists—actually exists. We must accommodate our production to the amount which the market will take, the real market—the one we can see, the one in which customers can actually pay for the goods." This brazen statement means that the more than 17,000,000 unemployed can go to the dogs.

Such are the men who are to help the American farmer. They will help him by taxing his products. Farmers who raise other products like potatoes, beef, etc., can go hang. By cutting his acreage or renting his land to the government to lie fallow the farmer will receive a bounty which will raise his products to the 1909-1914 prices. He will get the bounty by the imposition of a tax on the purchaser of the nine products. The purchaser whether he be miller or meatpacker or milk trust will be allowed to pass the tax on to the consumer. The theory is that this will boost the farmer's income about 20 per cent and will only tax the city worker about 2 1/2 per cent. But this bill actually means a \$1,000,000,000 super-tax slung on top of the working class.

Below Cost of Production
A glance at the way this bill may work (it is vague and full of jokers) shows that it will not help most of the farmers. The pre-war parity prices which the bill has for its goal are:

1910-1914 Prices	Feb. 1933 Parity Prices
Wheat	85.4 32.3 37.7
Hogs	7.2 2.9 7.6
Tobacco	10.4 8.9 11.0
Cotton	12.8 5.5 13.7

These prices are all below the cost of production of the small farmer. It costs the average farmer from \$1 to \$1.25 to raise a bushel of wheat, 16 cents to raise a pound of cotton, and about 20 cents to raise a pound of tobacco. But the large farmer and the corporation farms can raise wheat for 50 cents and cotton for less than 13 cents. The small farmer cannot cut his acreage any more to get the bounty but the large farmer can do ten cents and tobacco for less than 10 cents and with machinery and more fertilizer double and treble his yield.

The whole bill is the most vicious class legislation designed to force small farmers out of the market. It is a monstrous bill which carries on the Hoover-Hyde program of acreage reduction and attempts to make the farmer starve and rot away between narrow fences.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 Bristol Street
(bet. Pitkin & Sutter Aves.) Bklyn.
PHONE: DICKENS 5-2015
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-3, 6-8 P.M.

Intern'l Workers Order DENTAL DEPARTMENT
80 FIFTH AVENUE
15th FLOOR
AU Work Done Under Personal Care of Dr. C. WEISSMAN

Dr. WILLIAM BELL
OPTOMETRIST
106 E. 14th St., near 4th Av.

MEET YOUR COMRADES AT THE Cooperative Dining Club
ALLERTON AVENUE
Cor. Bronx Park East
Pure Foods Proletarian Prices

GARMENT DISTRICT
Garment Section Workers
Patrons

Navarr Cafeteria
333 7th Avenue
Corner 28th St.

PATRONIZE SEVERN'S CAFETERIA
7th Avenue at 30th St.
Best Food at Workers Prices

DOWNTOWN
Workers Welcome at
Ratner's Cafeteria
115 Second Avenue
Food Workers Industrial Union.

SOL'S SANDWICH LUNCH
101 University Place
(Just Around the Corner)
Telephone Tompkins Square 6-9180-9181

But every increase in prices of butter, flour, meat, etc., decreases the workers' purchasing power and narrows the farmer's market. Wages always lag behind the rise of prices so that farmers can not expect increased purchasing power on the part of workers. The farmer himself will have to pay more for machinery, sugar, feed, fertilizer, etc. During inflation the farmer will not be able to pay off his debts.

To Help Mortgage Sharks
Roosevelt has also a plan for lightening the farmer's mortgage burden. Early this year the farmer's militant fight against forced sales compelled the insurance companies to suspend payments. Roosevelt's plan is to throw the frozen investments of the bankers and insurance companies by issuing bonds for \$2,000,000,000. Insurance companies and banks will be able to exchange their holdings for these bonds which bear 4 per cent interest backed by the government. 300 farmers will be forced to pay their mortgage interests which have been reduced only from an average of 5.5 per cent to 4.5 per cent. The purchaser or processor will be authorized to deduct a certain sum from payment for the farmer's crop. This will be turned over to the mortgage holders or to the agents of the federal bank. The farmer will be face to face with the full power of the government because the government will be able to enforce the act by making any attempt to refuse payment a federal crime.

Roosevelt's "farm relief" from stock to gun muzzle is a most brutal attack against the vast majority of American farmers. The farmers have already started their counter attack. They are running up like flags these demands and plans. Immediate cash relief. Cancellation of all mortgages and taxes and rents for small farmers. No foreclosures. Better prices for farmers by cutting at middlemen's profits and not at the consumer.

Building special mass defense councils. Organization of farm laborers. Unity with the working class. The Iowa drumhead court-martials are proving to the farmer that they can not rely on justice in American capitalist courts. They must take matters into their own strong, direct hands and fight.

New York Farmers Scorn the Advice of Milk Board Agent

—By an Up-State Farmer.
"There is Mr. Denisse. He's president of our association. Why don't he say something?" The speaker is a poor farmer. The place is the John Brantthover Hall in the village of Minerva, a few miles out of Amsterdam, N. Y. It is a meeting of the farmers' league to discuss their problems and decide on what action to take. A report had been made by the organizer of the United Farmers' League on the farmers' plight and what must be done about it. Two farmers had already spoken. They had talked in strong terms. "We must unite together and get our price. We can do it, too, if we all stick together. Let's buy nothing, sell nothing, do nothing!" Now Mr. Denisse had been called upon to speak.

"The Man of Judgment" Speaks.
Mr. Denisse steps forward. He is an authoritative looking figure. He is one of the few rich farmers in the territory, owns most cows, land, houses, etc.
He is supposed to be a "Man of Judgment" and therefore is the President of the Amsterdam Producers' Association.
He holds up his hand. It is covered with grease. He commands attention. He speaks.

"See, I am a working man myself, like you are. My car just broke down and I had to fix it!"
The farmers cheer and applaud him. He speaks again. He too speaks of the farmers' situation. There is complete silence except for the speaker. Gradually it dawns upon the farmers that something is wrong. "I think the Milk Control Board is doing a fine work. I believe they should be given time. Let us wait!"
Rapidly Milk Control Board. Like a bolt from the blue the farm-

ers spring to the fore again. "Sit down!" "B-o-o-o!"
"You're speaking for the milk trust!" "We've had enough from you. Sit down!"
Mr. Denisse withdraws.

The farmers take the floor. A young farmer, 19 years old, whose problems are closely interwoven with those of his parents, a higher milk price—takes the floor. He is strongly planted on the floor. He waves his horny hands. "Mr. Denisse, your hand is in your pocket all the time. We can't wait no more. We get to fight!"
Mr. Denisse takes the floor and interrupts the young farmer. "Young man, if I were you, I'd careful of what I'd say. You have no authority to speak, young man. Hold your tongue!"

The young farmer waits patiently until the "man of judgment" is through. He tries hard to hold himself back. How he would like to express his affection for Mr. Denisse with a "kiss on the puss". Again he speaks.
"The only difference between you and me, Mr. Denisse, is that you speak for the Milk Trust and I for the poor farmer!"
A thunder of applause greets the representative of the tolling farm youth.

The organizer of the United Farmers' League takes the floor. He expresses the sentiments of the farmers, their desires and needs. He calls for organization. Registration calls are made. The Scores sign for Committees of Action. "To be prepared when we get the word from the West to strike, we will strike!"
The farmers will organize. They will fight for their right to live, to not be driven from the land. "The man of judgment" will be swept aside.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICAN PREMIERE—TODAY AT 11:30 A. M.
THE DRAMATIC TALE OF A MODERN WANDERING JEW!
"Horizon" (THE WANDERING JEW)

starring BATALOV (of "Road to Life")
You'll Laugh and Cry
You'll Be Gripped
With this Jew who dreamt, was beaten and finally triumphed.
A worthy successor to "POTEMKIN" and "ROAD TO LIFE"—Displays Talents in English
EUROPA 154 WEST 50TH STREET, EAST OF SEVENTH AVENUE
CONTINUOUS SHOW 11:30 A. M.

Getting Ready for the New Revolution in the Reich!—STARTING TOMORROW (Friday)
"Kuhle Wampe" FIGHTING THE BEAST OF POTSDAM
Suppressed by German Dictatorship
with HERTHE THIELE, Star of "Mädchen in Uniform" (English Titles)
Added Attraction: SYMPOSIUM AGAINST HITLER
BY NATHANWAY, THOMAS, DANIELS, and Others
Last Day: "LIVING CORPSE" & "SOVIETS ON PARADE"
The ACME THEATRE 156 W. 4th St. at N. Y. W. 4th St.
Continues from 9 a.m.—Last Show 10:30 p.m.

CITY THEATRE
11TH ST. and IRVING PLACE
Presents AMKINO'S
"CHINA EXPRESS"
TOMORROW, FRIDAY, MAY 12th
ENGLISH TITLES THROUGHOUT
8:30 to 10:30 A.M. ALL SEATS 10c
10:30 A.M. to 12:30 MIDDAY ALL SEATS 15c
Associate Feature: GEO. HANCOCK in "LADY and GENT"

PEGGY WOOD and ERNEST TRUNK in
BEST SELLERS
A NEW COMEDY
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St. W. of W. 4th St.
8:30, 10:30, Matinee Wed. Sat. 12:45

OPENS TONIGHT AT 8:30
A Players Theatre Production
THEY ALL COME TO MOSCOW
A Comedy—Large Cast
LYCUM THEATRE, W. 45th St. First Mat. Sat.
Our goal by September 1st: 10,000 new subscribers for the special 6-page Saturday feature edition!

THE MASK AND THE FACE
By LUIGI GIARDINO
Adapted by W. Somerset Maugham
GUILD THEATRE, 254 St. W. of W. 4th St.
8:30, 10:30, Mat. Thurs. Sat. 12:45

BIOGRAPHY
A Comedy by S. N. BERKMAN
AVON THEATRE, 45th St. W. of W. 4th St.
8:30, 10:30, Mat. Thurs. Sat. 12:45

ROJEFFERSON 14th St. & NOW
Marjorie Rameau and Dorothy Jordan
IN "STRICTLY PERSONAL"
Added Feature: "PLACARD CRUISE" with GENEVIEVE TOBIN and ROLAND YOUNG

Third Anniversary Celebration
Branch 116—L. W. O.
Sat. May 13, at 8 p. m.
1341 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, BRONX
Russian Dancers—Arist. Polka-Polka
DANCING AFTER THE CONCERT
For Brownsville Proletarians
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1680 PITKIN AVENUE

SPLENDID LARGE Hall and Meeting Rooms
TO RENT
Perfect for RALLIES, DANCES, LECTURES, MEETINGS, Etc.
IN THE
NEW ESTONIAN WORKERS HOME
27-29 W. 115th St., N.Y.C.
Phone University 4-9165

The Lives of Thaelmann and Other Victims of Nazis Are in Danger! - Strengthen the Anti-Fascist Front Against the Hitler Dictatorship!

Page Four

Published by the Communist Publishing Co., Inc., daily except Sunday, at 10 E. 15th St., New York City, N. Y. Telephone ALexander 4-7954. Cable "DAWORE." Address and mail checks to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 15th St., New York, N. Y.

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail everywhere: One year, \$4; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.50; one month, 50c. Single copies 10c. Postage and handling charges extra. Canada: One year, \$5; six months, \$3; three months, \$1.50; one month, 50c.

Rockefeller, Hitler Against Worker, Soldier and Negro

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

By ROBERT MINOR

—so also must American ruling class destroy in this period of dying capitalism, any cultural effort that shows—

A white worker, a Negro, and a soldier, with their hands being joined together by Lenin.

The same Rockefeller who employed the artist to paint the mural decoration, sent the unemployed guards to seize, pay off and discharge the artist before he could finish the job.

SIX years ago when the late Dwight W. Morrow, partner of the international banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, became United States Ambassador to Mexico, he was sent there as a special agent of corruption. It was a critical situation. The whole drive of the American ruling class to secure the colonial conquest of Mexico hung in the balance. The astute partner of the Morgan-Wall Street firm was a specialist in that highest art of corruption which appears in the guise of "broad-minded sympathy" with the cause that is to be destroyed. Morrow was the most noted agent in the wholesale bribing of the biggest section of the bureaucracy of the Mexican government and army in the effort to convert that government into a sub-department of the Department of State of Yankee imperialism. It is known that his proudest boast was his success in breaking down the morale of a certain world-famous artist who was then a revolutionary leader of workers and peasants and of the Communist Party of Mexico. "Honors" and admittedly large commissions were heaped upon the once-outcast revolutionary artist. Diego Rivera thus became Morgan's artist, Rockefeller's artist, Ford's artist, Rivera once he had been the Mexican workers' and peasants' artist. Rivera became head of the National School of Fine Arts of the government of Mexico, which was at the same time the government of Morrow, Morgan's ambassador. The terror was turned loose against the masses of Mexico. Workers and peasants were hanged by thousands. And Diego Rivera, member of the government, did not protest.

WITHIN the "cultural" centers of the big Yankee cities, Diego Rivera became the political symbol of the "new relationship" between the United States and Mexico—the symbol of "understanding" behind which the corruption and strangling of the national resistance of Mexico against the imperialist conquest by Wall Street is concealed. The talented Mexican artist became the "face" of the American high bourgeois circles. But Diego Rivera had only one thing to tell to Mr. Rockefeller: his talent, his love and his hate—learned in the class struggles of Mexico—a love and a hate and a talent that began to take sick and die on the plaster walls of the great buildings of the Fords and the Rockefellers.

AFTER the "Hoover era," during which all roads of triumphal march had led to Washington, came the crash. Great masses of hungry and ragged men thronged the roads to Washington. On May Days, a million workers marched and red flags flew. American ex-soldiers were shot down by Hoover. Vast millions of Negroes moved in their slavery and thousands fought on the streets, shoulder to shoulder with white workers, to save nine Negro boys framed up and condemned to death. Giant columns after columns of unemployed workers, ragged soldiers, expropriated farmers, enslaved Negroes, captured freight trains, occupied government buildings, invaded state houses, put ropes around the necks of judges. The great seething mass of Latin-America and the Philippines began to boil with revolt against enslavement by the Yankee Wall Street of the North. The capitalist world began to shatter, to crack, and in places to fall. The irreconcilable class divisions of the human race were more and more exposed. The decay of the capitalist slave system stood out against the brilliant dawn of living Socialism in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, successfully built on the plan of Lenin. As the chain widened, war flamed on the horizon—imperialist war—all forms of capitalist war—imperialist war—imperialist invasion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Communist International, vastly strengthened, nearly doubling in membership within a year, the Communist Party of Mexico, the Communist Party of the United States, grew and strengthened and began more than ever to consolidate those forces which will destroy capitalism. The Communist Parties began for the first time to weld together those social forces, the proletarian slave, the colonial slave and the soldier slave in uniform. The Party of Lenin, the Communist Party alone could do it. These became the greatest reality of the world today. And, if you do not know it, reality is all there is for an artist to paint.

Diego Rivera, painting for Rockefeller, had deserted the Communist Party. Diego Rivera was no longer a revolutionist. But he had nothing to tell to Mr. Rockefeller but his talent, and the cadaver of his old love and hate. Rockefeller, like Morrow, had promised him that his freedom to picture reality as he saw it would be given him along with the Yankee dollars. And there was nothing else to paint;—so on the walls of Rockefeller Temple, under the brush of Diego Rivera, appeared a worker, a Negro and a soldier—their hands being united by the symbol of the revolutionary world Communist Party—Lenin.

There is always trouble in buying the talents and the dreams of men. The corruption of culture is a delicate thing—there must remain the semblance of the real, a semblance of the love of life and truth; otherwise the bargain is not delivered. But the worker, the soldier and the Negro—and Lenin (the Communist Party)—are a combination which spells death to capitalism. The paymaster of the artist shuddered at the sight.

THE stopping of the production of the mural decoration at the Rockefeller Center is a political incident. It is one of the lightning flashes in the stormy skies of the present decline of capitalism. It shows the tangled snarl of contradictions between the foul system of capitalist wage slavery and prostitution of all arts and culture, on the one hand, which constitute the capitalist relations of production, with the high development of the material base of production. This flash of lightning shows the picture of a prostitute civilization which cannot longer live without debauching all of life and all of culture, without a regime of Hitler's murder and Rockefeller's vandalism, and indeed the class-violence and murder of the American bourgeoisie which rival the bloodiest crimes of the German fascist.

NOT too long after the German masses will hang the butcher Hitler, many men of the class and role of Rockefeller will face a revolutionary tribunal of American workers, soldiers and Negroes. It may be in the same great hall at the Rockefeller Center.

Patel Scores Gandhi's Non-Resistance to the British; Wants Action

VIENNA, May 10.—V. J. Patel, former president of the All-India Congress, and S. C. Bose, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, denounced Gandhi's tactics of non-resistance as a failure in a statement issued yesterday from the Vienna sanatorium where Patel is now under treatment.

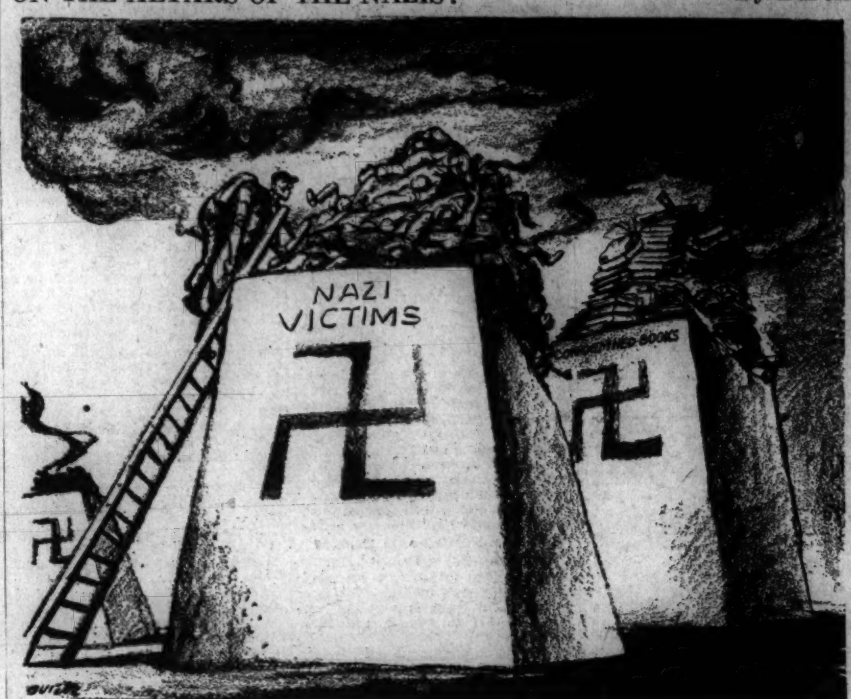
"We are convinced that as a political leader Mahatma Gandhi has failed. The time there has come for a radical reorganization of the All-India Congress on a new principle and with a new method. Non-cooperation cannot be abandoned, but the aim of non-cooperation must be changed into a more militant one and freedom fight waged on all fronts." Gandhi's pacifist policy, which has estranged the Indian masses and par-

tially disrupted the nationalist movement in India, is now so thoroughly bankrupt that nationalist leaders like Patel and Bose must admit that civil disobedience has failed to free India from British imperialist rule. Patel voted for the resolution for struggle against imperialism at the World Anti-War Congress.

BOMBAY, May 10.—Gandhi today began the third day of his fast under the care of a physician in a luxurious mansion in Poona, India. He is suffering severe pains.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Immigration officials, aided by New York City detectives, today arrested Arthur Israel Kraus, former instructor at the College of the City of New York, who went on a hunger strike a few months ago as a protest against the treatment of Jewish students in Poland, holding him at Ellis Island on a charge of violating the immigration law.

ON THE ALTARS OF THE NAZIS!



Workers Delegation Finds British Spies Not Mistreated in USSR Prison

By E. BISHOP

SPECIAL Cable to the Daily Worker MOSCOW, May 9.—The British workers' delegation yesterday visited the Sokolniki House of Correction, where Thornton and MacDonald, the Metropolitan-Vickers engineers convicted of sabotage and espionage, are detained.

They naturally expressed a desire to see for themselves the conditions under which the Englishmen are held. The commandant declared his complete willingness, provided the men themselves did not object, saying: "We cannot force them to give interviews against their wishes."

A messenger sent to them returned with word that they were willing to receive three or four members of the delegation but no more.

The delegation then consisted of Beaumont of the Metropolitan-Vickers plant, Lickrish of Glasgow, Wilson of Wales, and Annie Swart of Kilmarlock.

The British engineers were found in a medium-sized room with two beds, a bookcase, a cupboard, and two chairs.

Both appeared to be in perfect health, although Thornton was extremely uneasy and nervous. MacDonald seemed to be perfectly composed.

After the delegation had introduced themselves, Thornton asked them if they would like English cigarettes, producing a package of

Players. This was the first sign of the alleged "privileges in Russian prisons."

Beaumont asked them how they were treated in comparison with the treatment meted out to prisoners jailed in England for serious crimes. Thornton answered that he would rather not discuss their crimes, and never having been inside an English prison he couldn't comment on the comparison.

When asked how they were treated, they replied that everyone was courteous to them. They were supplied with special English food, as well as English technical magazines, while they were entitled to buy cigarettes and liquor with their own money.

Like all prisoners in Soviet Houses of Correction, the Englishmen were never locked in their cells. The doors remain open day and night. They wear their own clothes and when they start working they earn wages equivalent to wages outside, allowing for the deduction of the cost of their maintenance.

Reform Not Punishment Thornton and MacDonald declared that they were being treated as well as could possibly be expected for detained men. This statement is perfectly true of all Soviet penal institutions, which aim to turn originally anti-social elements into good citizens, rather than at vindictive punishment.

Prosperity Ballyhoo of Roosevelt

By MILTON HOWARD.

It is entirely typical of the Roosevelt administration that at the same moment that Roosevelt is disclaiming any attempts to ballyhoo the capitalist press is engaged in a directed and organized attempt to do just that. The capitalist press is now letting loose another barrage of "prosperity" propaganda.

An analysis will show that the economic crisis is actually becoming involved in ever-greater contradictions and difficulties, that the way is being prepared for another and more devastating financial and economic crash than has yet been witnessed.

What is happening now? Has there taken place any real change in the conditions of the economic crisis which herald the end of the four-year crisis?

Compare Business with 19th Century. The capitalist class is hailing with joy the fact that some of the economic indices are not dropping as fast as they did last year. They are pointing to the advances in other indexes as final proof that at last the four years world crisis is over.

The excitement of the capitalist press over any slight increases in production is really comical when one considers that these increases are measured against industrial levels which can only be compared with production of the mid-nineteenth century.

The chart of capitalist production since 1929 has been one long steep decline which touched bottom only a short time ago. Now, as a result of certain seasonal factors, there is an infinitesimal change in the steady drop of capitalist industrial indexes, and lo! and behold, the crisis is over, according to the capitalist press.

The fact is that the N. Y. Times business index is still 44 percent below the estimated "normal." The rise in steel production from the crisis low of 11 per cent capacity a few weeks ago, to over 30 per cent capacity this week is given the widest publicity as proof of returning prosperity. When we examine the actual situation, it turns out that this revival in production means exactly the opposite of a return to prosperity. The cause for the recent rise in steel production has no basis in any real improvement in business. It is based on the purchasing power of the masses.

It is based on the purchasing power of the masses. It is made up of three factors—the seasonal increase in automobile buying, the speculative buying in anticipation of further inflation, and some buying which was deferred during the bank moratorium. And nothing more.

The real secret of the sudden sharp advance in steel production, upon which all the prosperity ballyhoo is based, is given away by the trade magazine, "Steel," which states that "Automobile manufacturers have covered their finished steel requirements as far ahead as the third quarter. And out of this activity, the operating rate rose."

Thus, the whole advance in steel production is based on a rotten foundation. The whole year's buying needs of the auto industry, which is the largest consumer of steel, have already been bought up. What will happen from now on? What will happen when the anticipated buying of automobiles does not materialize? There is no doubt that the index for steel production will drop with tremendous speed either to the crisis lows or probably to a new low.

Upon how false a bottom, and how temporary is the advance in steel production, is further proved by the condition of the next basic consumer of steel, the building and construction industry. The index of building contracts is considered one of the most sensitive and significant in estimating business conditions.

Building Makes New Low. So great is the crisis in this fundamental business, that not only has the index for building construction been declining without interruption month after month, but the index for building construction does not even show the usual temporary seasonal improvement. Even last year, in the third year of the crisis, this index showed a slight improvement during the spring months of the year.

But this year, the index for building contracts has sunk to a new low for the crisis. Last year, the index for building construction went from 20 to 40 during the spring months. This year, it went from 20 in January to about 10 in April, where it now is. The final proof of the wholly temporary character of the present steel rise is given by the index of un-

orders for the steel industry, an excellent indicator of the future trend in steel production. This index has not shown the slightest interruption in its long decline since last October when there was a slight upturn. The latest report is making much ado about an anticipated increase in this index for the coming week! But it is not so widely stated that this anticipated increase is dependent upon an abnormally large order from the Golden Gate Bridge now being built at San Francisco. It is not generally stated that this order will exhaust the steel needs of this bridge for the next two years. The index for unfilled orders indicates that the crisis has not been lessened one iota.

With inevitable force, the present rise in steel production is preparing the ground for the next overwhelming crash in the steel industry. We can assert that the next collapse of the steel production will carry the steel index into even lower depths than it has yet reached.

There can be no real upturn in production without an actual increase in the effective purchasing power of the masses. The Roosevelt ballyhoo about returning prosperity is in violent contradiction to the cold facts, which indicate that the goods are not getting into the hands of the people through retail purchase.

The index of chain-store sales for the first four months of this year are 12 per cent lower than last year. Sales for the month of April are five per cent below last year. The latest report of the Dept. of Commerce on retail sales shows that at the end of 1932, retail sales were running at 23 per cent below 1931, with no change of trend in sight.

Another significant index by which we can measure the movement of manufactured goods is the index of merchandise carloadings. This index is not only far below last year, but its decline is even sharper than the decline in total carloadings, which are also still below the same period last year. The total car loadings for the last week of April were 535,676 against 554,012 last year. The figures for the first week in May are not yet available, but the season's trend shows a rise of 12 per cent over last year. A tremendous gain!

Another accurate indicator of returning business is the amount of electric current consumed. This is still below last year. One billion four hundred twenty-eight million kilowatt hours having been consumed the last week in April (the last available figure) against 1,548 million for last year. Business failures are now ten per cent higher than they were a year ago at the same period.

Another Crash Being Prepared. Thus, the facts are that the large strata of the population are not buying and cannot buy more goods. The struggles of the Iowa farmers are eloquent testimony of this.

SPARKS

ROOSEVELT and MacDonald are pretending to be simply wild with joy at their new "economic truce." Britain will not tax products from the United States which the United States does not produce, and Roosevelt will not tax British goods which Britain does not produce. Thus they leave the present trade war exactly as it was in the beginning.

This reminds us the story of the hot-dog stand and the bank. "Will you lend me half a dollar," says the friend of the hot-dog stand owner whose stand is in front of a bank.

"I can't lend you any money," replied the hot-dog salesman. I have entered into an economic truce with the bank. We have agreed not to disturb one another's business. They have agreed not to sell hot-dogs if I do not lend any money."

CAPITALIST bouquets are continuing to fly in Roosevelt's direction for the speech he made over the radio. The latest is from Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corp., one of the most brutal and slave-driving corporations in the country. And that is saying a whole lot.

Says Thomas: "We are deeply appreciative of and very thankful for the constructive work which you are doing in our interest." Thomas is certainly not a doubting Thomas when it comes to Roosevelt's pro-capitalist policies.

THE fundamental difference between production under capitalism and production under the dictatorship of the workers is that in the latter case, there is no exploitation of the workers by any class which owns the means of production. The workers and farmers own the means of production themselves.

But does each individual worker get back "the full value of his labor?" As Marx points out, in the Critique of the Gotha Program, the workers cannot get the full value of their labor.

Marx shows how the society as a whole must set aside reserves for the depreciation of the plants, for the expansion of industry, for research and experimentation. He shows how deductions must be made for the expenses of management, social insurance, for those who cannot work because of physical disability, etc.

In the Soviet Union, which is now going through the transition to Communism, each individual factory must pay its own way in the general economy. That is, it must be able to contribute to the common reserve which the country as a whole is using to build up its industries, to build adequate defense against imperialist intervention, to build new houses, hospitals, schools, etc.

Each industry and factory must show a "profit." But this is entirely different from the profit which the capitalists make. The "profit" in the Soviet Union is not based on exploitation of the working class. It belongs to the working class as a whole.

NEW POLISH CABINET WARSAW, May 10.—President Moscicki today commissioned Janusz Jendzejewicz, Minister of Education, to form a new Cabinet to succeed that of Premier Alexander Pryztor, which resigned yesterday.

Common Soldiers Fight Japan Army Bitterly; Mongol Princes Betray

Japan Plans New Slave State in Mongolia on Borders of People's Republic

SHANGHAI, May 10.—The Japanese armies crossed the Luma River, north of Lwanchow, today in their advance on Peiping and Tientsin. Japanese planes bombed the city of Miyun, only thirty-five miles north of Peiping.

Bitter hand-to-hand fighting was going on at Changli and Yungping, on the Yellow Sea coast.

While the Japanese were driving towards the two giant cities of North China, planning to erect another puppet state, Japanese agents have been bribing Mongol princes in the province of Chahar to revolt and declare their allegiance to the state of Manchukuo.

The Bilingol and Chahar Mongols, totalling over one million strong, are to form the nucleus of an autonomous Mongol state, according to the latest Japanese plans.

The seizure of Chahar Province would mean that Japanese annexation would extend to the three Manchurian provinces, Jehol and Chahar. The proposed North Chinese state would then serve as a buffer state between China and Japanese-controlled Manchukuo.

BERLIN, April 30.—The Executive of the German Federation of Labor, all of whose leaders are German Social Democrats on April 19, publicly surrendered May First to the Fascists in the following resolutions:

"The Executive of the German General Federation of Labor (A.D.G.B.) welcomes May 1, 1933 as a legal holiday of national labor and calls upon the members of all trade unions to take part everywhere in the celebration arranged by the government, fully conscious of their pioneer work for the May First idea to honor creative labor, and for the incorporation of the workers into the state on a footing of equality."

Another manifesto reads: "To the members of the trade unions! "We welcome the action of the Reich government in declaring this day of ours as a legal holiday of national labor, as the German people's holiday. "On this day the German worker is to occupy the center of the celebration, according to the official announcement. On May First the German worker should demonstrate conscious of his trade; he should become a fully equal member of

the community of the German people. "In cordial comradeship with all of you, we send you this day our union greetings. "Berlin, April 18, 1933. (Signed) Executive of the German General Federation of Labor.

BERLIN, May 10.—The Hitler Government today confiscated all the property, buildings, and newspapers, of the Social Democratic Party throughout the country. Among the 135 papers taken over was the Berlin Vorwaerter. The property of the dissolved Reichsbanner was also seized.

Now that their betrayal of the German working class was complete, the Fascists fired the Socialist leaders and took over the paralyzed trade unions themselves. Such is the inevitable course of Socialist betrayal of the class-struggle.

What a pity that the very day after the Socialist trade union leaders told an audience in the Palmer House here last week that a million and a half people or more than one-third of Berlin's total population, were living in dugouts and tin shacks on the outskirts of Berlin, like the American Hoovervilles and Roosevelt Roosts.

This is the "paradise on earth" promised by Hitler for his Third Reich. LONDON, May 10.—The Spring fur sale at Beaver Hall, the London Fur Exchange, revealed that about \$30,000,000 of trade is being diverted from Leipzig, German fur center, where an international fur trading boycott is said to be 100 per cent effective.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Ex-Governor Phil La Follette of Wisconsin told an audience in the Palmer House here last week that a million and a half people or more than one-third of Berlin's total population, were living in dugouts and tin shacks on the outskirts of Berlin, like the American Hoovervilles and Roosevelt Roosts.

This is the "paradise on earth" promised by Hitler for his Third Reich. BERLIN, May 10.—The official unemployment statistics issued by the Fascist government are wholly useless, for they are deliberately falsified. The Fascist rulers forget, however, to "correct" other statistics which give a real picture of the labor market, especially those on social insurance.

The latter show that under Fascist rule the total number of workers employed has reached the lowest level since the beginning of the world crisis, with the exception of the end of January. On March 1, 1933, the total number employed was 11,533,000, compared to 11,928,000 on March 1, 1932.

The seasonal decrease in unemployment between April 1 and April 15 was only 50,000 this year as against a drop of 190,000 during the same period last year.

Foreign trade statistics show a sharp drop in German exports. The exports of I. G. Farbenindustrie, the German Dye Trust, declined 50 per cent in April, although the Dye Trust does most of its trade in a fairly stable market that has been much less affected by the crisis than other industries.

THE following books are among those which held the place of honor in the bon fires lit by Hitler and his brown shirts throughout Germany. But the works of Marxism-Leninism cannot be so easily done away with. Workers, answer Hitler by reading and studying these books so that you can more effectively build the revolutionary movement. The following important works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have already been issued in English by International Publishers.

MARX AND ENGELS	
Manifesto of the Communist Party, by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels	10
Wage-Labor and Capital, by Karl Marx	10
The Civil War in France, by Karl Marx	25
The Critique of the Gotha Programme, by Karl Marx	30
The Fourteenth of March, 1853. Engels on the Death of Marx	10
Capital, Vol. I, by Karl Marx	3.75
Selected Essays, by Karl Marx	1.75
The Communist Manifesto, with extensive explanatory and historical notes	2.00
The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, by Karl Marx	1.50
The Peasant War in Germany, by Friedrich Engels	1.50
LENIN	
Towards the Seizure of Power, 2 volumes	each 1.50
The Collected Works, 2 books	11.75
These include:	
Towards the Seizure of Power (2 books)	
The Revolution of 1917 (2 books)	
The Imperialist War	
The Workers' Party (2 books)	
Materialism and Empirio-Criticism	
The Teachings of Karl Marx	15
State and Revolution	30
What Is To Be Done?	30
Letters From Afar	15
Will the Bolsheviks Retain Power?	15
(10 other titles in the Little Lenin Library)	
STALIN	
Foundations of Leninism	40
Leninism II	2.50
Leninism III	2.50
Questions Concerning the History of Bolshevism	10
Complete list and description of publications may be obtained from International Publishers, 481 Fourth Avenue, New York City.	